ADDRESS OF HOX. GRONGE T. CURTIS, FORMERLY OF BOSTON, BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

We call especial attention to the address of Mr. Cusra, which explains the true condition of American luyalty with an ability, clearness and force which cannot fail to produce a deep inpression upon the public mind. Mr. Centra is the author of a work on the American Constitu tion, and but few men have a better or clearer appreciation of its character, its scope and its obligations than he. No one can peruse his address upon the true condition of American lovalty without a more comprehensive and just view of the duties of the citizen to the Govern ment and the obliga ions of the Government to the citizen-in a word, the mutual relations and duties of each to the other-than he had before entertained. Mr. Cuarts speaks not as a partisan, but as a statesman, whose highest ambition is to maintain the Constitution, to preserve constitutional liberty, and to restore and perpetuate

the Union of the States: MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE DEMO-CRATIC Association: Nothing but the sense of duty which every man owes to society, according to the measure of his ability to serve it, would have induced me to address you in a time like this. It is a time of strange excitements and strange acts. No man who does not join in a wild, undiscriminating support of the measures and dogmas of a dominant party can hope to escape defraction and obloquy. The atmost exertions are made to suppress ordinary freedom of speech; every device is employed to misrepresent, and every effort is made to misunderstand, the purposes of those who are in political opposition to the party in power. The vocabulary of political slang is exhausted to find terms of reproach and infimy with which to stigmatize men whose motives have in their favor all the ordinary pre sumptions of purity, and whose arguments and opinior s are at least entitled to a respectful hear ing. This process, which has been going on for many months, with a violence unexampled even aming a people whose political discussions are never marked by temperance, has culminated from time to time in outrages upon the rights of persons and property, and may do so again. It is no time when one would choose to utter opinions without being impelled by a strong sense of

convictions, they must be very feeble convictions. If we do not love our country and its institutions we'l enough to encounter all the hazards that may attend an honest effort to save them, our love must be cold indeed. Such, I am sure, is not your case, or my own. [Applause] Meaning to atter here nothing but words of truth and soberness-the truth as I hold it, in the soberness that becomes me-Laccept all the responsibility to public opinion which may justly fall thereon. I propose to speak to you to night upon a subject which seems to me to be strangely misapprehended by many good men, and strangely perverted by many who are not good. I mean the subject of "Lov dry." The word uself, at least in the sense in which it is used in those countries from which we have lately borrowed it, can scarcely be said to have appropriate place in our political and social system. But it is a word at present in great use among us, and we must take it as we find it, and are bound to inquire what are the moral duties which its just and true signification embesces. This inquiry, and the certain consequences of accepting and following out the doctrines which are now forced upon us, will form the topics of my discourse.

But if we are not prepared to suffer for our

The true conditions of American loyalty are not to be found in the passionate exactions of partisan leaders, or in the frantic declarations of the pulpir, the rostrum, or the press. [Cheers. People who do not like my political opinions may harl at me the enithet "disloyal," but when they have thrown this missile they have not taken a single step toward defining, to me or others, what the true conditions of loyalty are. It is important that this step should be taken; for whether we are to go on or to cease in this course of bile and unmaining abuse, it concerns us all to know what measure of public duty may rightfully be exacted of us. To know the hight and depth of those great virtues which are comprehended in the term "patriotism"-to feel at once that they are seated in our affections and enthroned in our reason-is to "get wisdom and to get under stanling," in the largest of earthly concerns [App a me]

The true conditions of American loyalty are to be found in the law of the land; in the insticutions under which we live; in the duties flowing from the Constitution of our country; [applause; in the political system which we have inherited from our fathers, with all its manifold relations. through which we may trace the clear dividingline that separates perfect from imperfect obligations. [Cheers.] The text of our fundamental law is the guide.

and the sole guids in all ethical inquiries into the duties of the cirizen. To that source all must come, rulers and people alike; to that fountain all must resort. The vague and shifting stand ards that are drawn from supposed dangers to what is called "the National life," or which spring from the conflicting judgments of men respecting public necessities, can determine nothing. These things can furnish no rule. We must have a rule, for loyalty is a moral duty; and it must therefore be eapable of definition. A tue of a written constitution, and who can have no necessities that lie out of or beyond that written necessity, can find no rule of loyalty in any of the necessities which their constitution of government does not cover. They may find grounds of expediency, in one or another supposed necessity for destroying their constitution; but it would be extremely absurd to say that this expediency could be made the object of their "lovalty." Let us go then to the fountain head-the source of all our National obligations.

The Constitution of the United States itself prescribes the full meaning of our loyality in these words: "This Constitution and the laws of the United

States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND."

Observe how procise as well as comprehensive this great rule of our duty is. It expresses without ambiguity the whole of our obligation toward the Federal Government. It makes a SUPREME LAW; a law paramount to all other human lawsan obligation transcending all other political obligations. It leaves no room whatever for the intrasion of another or a rival claimant to our civil obedience. That claimant can neither be a person invested or uninvested with office, nor an idea of public necessity, nor an imaginary National life beyond or apart from the life created under the Constitution. The only possible claimant of our obedience is the LAW; or as that law is made supreme, all other demands or demandants upon our submission are of necessity excluded. [Loud cheers.]

What then does this supreme law embrace? The text on which I am commenting itself fur nishes the answer. "This Constitution," it sayswhat this Constitution contains, and the laws shall be made in conformity with it-these shall be the supreme law, rising in authority above all ! other laws. No public necessities, save as they are embodied in the Constitution; no "national life." save as it exists under the Constitution; no logistation that is not in accordance with the Constitution-is the supreme law; but what the Constirution or lains or authorizes, that is the public necessity, that is the national life, because it is the supreme civil obligation. [Applause.]

Such is the fund mental character of our polit ical system; and so perfect is it in its consistency with itself and with the rights of all who are subject to it, that it contains a machinery by which the conformity of all acts of the Government with the principles of the Constitution may be peacefully tested, without forcible resistance. If the acts of the Government are complained of as unconstitutional, they may be brought to a judi cial test, or the people may themselves mass uponthem at the ballot-box, through the instrumental

ity of frequent elections. [Applicuse.] Nov, when we look into the Constitution of our country to discover the full scope of the obligations which are embraced in the supreme law of the land, we find that it grants certain political powers and rights to the central or National Gov. ernment, and reserves all other political powers

it is once ascertained what are the rights and warned in time. [Cheers.]

to perform. The rights of the Government, the of its people, make a case for judicial termina all and equally, are comprehended in the sppreme law of the land, and our loyalty is due to that law, to the whole and every part of it, and sity and a duty. [Great applause] public officers are in the same sense and for the of it. [Great applause.]

treated. But in these days nothing that is true is too fundamental or too plain to be inculeated. The extravagant language and ideas that are current in the mouths of even sensible people on this subject of lovalty would have exceeded all capacity of belief in any other period than this, If one were to undertake to reduce this language and these ideas to something like a definite moral proposition, it would be found that the doctrine is something like this: In a time of war, when there are great public dangers, the rights of the States and of individuals must give way; and if those who administer the Government are satisfied that public necessity requires them to use powers that transcend the limits of the Constitution, he who does not acquiesce in their judgment, or who questions their authority to do particular acts, is a "disloyal" citizen. [Laughter.] This statement of the doctrine is the best that I know how to make; for I know not how else to interpret or so apply the denonciations which we find in the proceedings of public meetings, in the columns of party newspapers, and in the common speech and action of very many persons. I need only point to the utter prohibition that is attempted to be placed upon all discu-sion of any the constituted authorities it is intended to claim plan for bringing this dreadful civil war to a that we must all recognize the fact that we are close excepting by the particular method of fighting; or to themanner in which the terms "traitor" and "secessionists" are burled at all who question the policy and lawfulness of the methods pursued by the Government in the pros- But if it is meant that we are not to question the cention of the war. For myself, I do not pro- methods which the Administration pursue in the fess to have a definite opinion, as yet, concerning prosecution of the war; that we have no rightful several of the modes in which a peace might safely be sought. But I know not what right I have, frain from demanding a change of their policylegally or morally, to say that my neighbor shall I reject the doctrine without the slightest hesitanot disense such a question, or shall not act upon tion. The very issue which you make with the it at the polls, or shall be denounced as "dis- Administration of itself refutes that doctrine. loval" because his opinions on these subjects dif- That issue is, that their course of action subverts fer from mine. It is to me very plain that this the Constitution; makes the war an attack upon whole effort of a dominant party to control opin- the social system of the South; and renders it ion by such means, can, under such institutions impossible to succeed in that war, without de as ours, lend to but one of two results-the es- stroying, for the South and for the North, the tablishment of a despotism of a very bad kind, or whole principle of State sovereignty, on which the overthrow of the political power of those who the Union was necessarily founded as one of its resort to such methods. Either the institutions corner stones. It is in vain to say that the acts of the country will perish, or the party which un- of the Administration, of which you complain, dertakes to repress all freedom of discussion will are military measures. In every civil was there perish. [Cheers.] I hope we shall make up our are political considerations which must qualify minds to destroy the party and save the institu- the military action, or that action can result only

limitations on the powers of the National Gov | solely for the supremacy of the Constitution, and ernment. In order to explain this it will be ne then turning round and making the overthrow of cessary to descend from general reasoning to the Constitution a too probable result of our suc-

Magna Charta, not as a statute, but as a fixed | islatures. ... property without due process of law"-it meant power, so that no man can be deprived of it withto make a rule for all time and all circumstances, out legal process. shutting the door forever against any supposed 5. The probabition which restrains the Federal

Government can resort to their own fudgment of in the place of our present system. My reason law, and that good citizenship requires the people ment will be an unchecked and uncontrolled desto acquiesce in that judgment. They who set up potism; and we need not look far for the signs of such a claim for our rulers claim for them an enspits approach. [Applause] Consciously or un-

to give an account? You may hear a hundred There are no barous on this our American earth

national character a fatal paison. They are lead and their present capacity to protect their people, ing those who cherish them to impute factious will fail beneath the new and unchecked power and interested motives to all pure and manly of to which the nation will surrender itself when it forts in defense of the principles of civil liberty cuts aloof from the Federal Constitution; and if They who indulge in this dangerous work of de they should not, every intelligent man who has tiding the defenders of constitutional rights can had much to do with accumulation knows, or have but a very madequate conception of the con- should know, that property, deprived of the supvulsions that must precede the final loss of those port which it derives from the Federal constiturights. They take but a superficial view of the tional system, can maintain but a feeble and pre-

and rights to the States or the people. Hence it | depth of those feelings which lead men in all free plain that the reserved rights of the States or in unities to resist every form of mere arbitrary the people are just as much a part of the supreme power. They make no account of the principles law of the tant just as much comprehensed implanted in our breasts, and cherished into dies within the duty of our allegiance, just as much take of nature by generations of training in the the rightful objects of our "localty," as the practice of liberty; times principles on which depowers and sights seated in the National tracers | Pends the primary office of an opposition in a free ment if the political existence cracted by the time entment, and by means of which all committee Constitution is the astional life, called into being | tional rulers are restrained from abuses of power. by the supreme law of the land-and he would be Impatient of those restraints such personarush to a hold and reckless sophist who would undertake methods which cannot be employed without unto find that national life anywhere else-then the dermining the foundations of liberty; and for a rights which the Constitution reserves to the supposed temporary advantage barter away the States or the people are equally comprehended strength and the support, the vigor and the health in shat life, for they are equally declared to be of the budy politic. This has been in all ages the parts of the sopreme law of the land. For this shownward course of nations, who have substitureason, all idea of a supremacy of national ted for free institutions and systems of fundarights or powers or interests, when founded on mental law a blind and unquestioning fulth in something not embraced in the Constitution, is public necessities, and have then welcomed some ourely visionary. No duty of "loyalty" can pos despotie power. Thus slid the Roman empire sibly he predicated of any claim that is not succeed the Republic, and thus we may be prefounded in the supreme law of the land. When paring ourselves for a like destiny. Let us be

powers vested in the National authorities by the | I have endeavored to state with due precision Constitution, they are ports of the supreme law, and fairness one very important part of the conand our "loyalty" is due to them When we ditions of a true loyalty. But I should leave this know what are the rights and powers reserved to subject to an imperfect state if I omitted, on the the States or the people-and we know that they other hand, to give equal prominence to certain are the whole residue of all possible political principles of our political system which limit the rights and powers-they are equally the objects | mode in which States and individuals are to exerof our "loyalty," for the self-same reason, cire their constitutional rights of opposition to the namely, they are parts of the supreme law of the measures of the Federal Government. I have briefly adverted to this already; but a more ex-

some political powers and the rights granted to I will assume, then, that a measure having all the Federal Government, and a reservation of all | the forms of law, is believed upon good grounds other political powers and rights to the States of to be a violation of the constitutional rights of the people; but it also embraces rights of persons States and individuals. What is the rule of acand property guaranteed to every citizen in his tion under such circumstances? There is no individual capacity; and these are equally made, difficulty whatever in finding an answer. By the not by implication but expressly, parts of the su- establishment of a judicual system within the preme law of the land, and are therefore Federal Constitution, having ultimate cognizance equally the objects of our "loyalty." All pre- of all cases arising under the Constitution, oxe right which it protects, completely re-established tence, therefore, of any paramount authority in mode is provided by which both States and indi the Central Government to override these per- viduals can ascertain whether their reserved rights sonal rights of the citizen, or to claim our "loyal- are invaded by the Federal authorities. This ty" in disregard of these co-ordinate parts of the remedy is at all times open; and there is no valid supreme law, is a perversion of the very idea of reason why a State should forcibly assert its con-American loyalty. [Cheers.] As well might stitutional rights any more than that an indithe citizen claim, because the Constitution has vidual should do the same thing. While a State made his personal rights part of the supreme law, remains a member of the Union it is bound to that therefore the loyalty of his neighbor is due vindicate its constitutional rights and powers in to him alone, as the Government can claim that that mode which is consistent with the preserva lovalty is due solely, or chiefly, or primarily, or tion of that Union; and it can at any time, under ultimately to the functions which it is appointed any supposed violation of its rights or the rights rights of the States, and the rights of individuals, tion. Forcible resistance is open revolution; and nothing but an intolerable opposition, cutting off all judicial remedy, can make revolution a neces

same reason bound to obey every "jot and title" which shows that no popular tumults and no remonstrance from assemblies largely composed forcible resistance are either legally or morally of those who are the peculiar political supporters These positions are very plain and familiar justifiable while the ballot-box remains un truths; too familiar, perhaps, you will say, to be are subversive of the Constitution, it is their change of their rulers. [Cheers] In cases of supposed extensive violations of the Constitution, to which the attention of the whole country is called, the remedy of elections is ordinarily sufficient to reverse erroneous constructions of that nstrument, as well as errors of policy. The popul r tribunal may not be quite so precise in its action as the judicial, but there can be no mis taking the judgment of the people when it is pro nounced upon an issue clearly made with an Administration which is charged with infringing the Constitution [Great applause]

The e principles no one, I presume, will be in-

dined to dispute. But there is thrust in, to intercept their application to the present crisis in our aff dre, a doctrine which I for one distinctly repu hate That doctrine is, in substance, that all questioning of the measures of the Administraion should be postponed while we are in civil war; that there should be but one party; and that all should rally in an "unconditional support of the constituted au horities." This dogma needs examination. If by an unconditional support of engaged in a civil war, and that we must conducit, while it lasts, through these authorities, and must hold no irregular intercourse with the public enemy, we readily a seede to the proposition control over their measures; or that we are to re suppress a great revolt of powerful and organ-Let me return to this new doctrine of "loval | ized communities, at the same time furnishing

cess ["That's so." Applause] The Constitution, after conferring certain well This result will not be confined to the condidefined political powers upon the Federal Gov- tion of the revolted States, if the war continues serious purpose? Does any man imagine that or a faction, or a clique, shall deem to be public | must be permitted to go in peace. Just here, | over us and our affairs? Let me suggest to you. There are five great securities of property, the my fellow citizens, that you cannot study the continuance of which in this country is depend

provision of fundamental law, and declared that 4. The provision which places property under "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or the protection of the Constitution against Federal.

all political powers not granted to the Federal Now no rational being can suppose that these snaded rests upon a moral foundation that no of necessity for the assumption by that Govern tralized despotism which is but too likely to be sail. If, after such an offer, the war must still be In fact, the idea of a written Constitution-a United States can ever have. I care not what tage that would be gained in the vigor of its pros fixed and supreme law-is utterly irreconcilable ideas men may form of that "stronger govern | ecution with the theory that the Administration of such a ment" which some allow themselves to wish for public necessity, and act contrary to the supreme and my instincts both teach me that that governmen in a day speaking of some particular case of to make a new Magna Charta; our race will never this kind, profess its necessity; and not one man see another Runnymede; and we shall never see in the whole hundred can tell you what the neces. another Washington, another Madison, another Mr friends, these false theories of loyalty-for another Samuel Adams. Even the States, with false I must declare them—are infusing into our their separate constitutions, their bills of rights,

carloss existence. We must remember that long. The Differencess Who are the Disunlong centuries ago -in a state of enciety in one tonists. The ttepublican Bectrine. sense rade, but when the nearly virtues of our "I WILL NOT STULTIFY MYSELF BY succestors gave them a historic splender that we SUPPOSING THAT WE HAVE ANY can only reflect- it providentially happened that WARRANT IN THE CONSTITUTION the rights of property and the rights of purson FOR THIS PROCEEDING. THIS TALK were indiscolably blended in one immortal max. OF RESTORING THE UNION AS I im that was laid, for all time, at the busis of the WAS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AS civilization of our race. Whatever may happen IT IS, IS ONE OF THE ABSURDITIES and property for us must flourish or perish for UNTIL I HAVE BECOME ABOUT SICK

It is time that we had ascertained that our na. SHALL, WITH MY CONSENT, BE REtional difficulties can never be cured without the STORED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION ploded the tallacy that patriotism and party are TECTED BY IT .- | Hon. Thaddens Stevens, our country. You, at any rate, let me hope, re ject this dog ma as a delusion; for in all the gloom of the present, in all the dark uncertainties of the future, I put my hope in the great Democracy of the Union. [Great applause] I see no thing else to which we can look. I see you, it is true, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally disturbed by the indispoion of friends. But I also see you animated by a patriotism which I fully believe will guide BYGONE DAYS WHEN THEIR RANKS you aright, and which, in spite of all that men may say of you, commands my respect and confi dence [Applause.] Permit me, then, with such freedom as may be taken by one who neither has ard, 1861. nor seeks any special place in your organization,

impressed with a belief in your mission, and in your capacity to fill it. That mission is to save the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers] Reynolds, of York, Pa., to Miss Jennie M. McOust, of this By saving it, I mean of course that you are to city save it for the whole Union, for the South and the North, for the East and the West, with every can see no other mode of saving it; for it is to my mind apparent that a war prosecuted against the South for the acquisition of powers over their pressly withholds from the Federal Constitution, can result in nothing but the establishment of a system under which there can be no local rights of self government left for any section or State. This it is your mission to prevent. You cannot prevent it by uniting with those who proffer support of the war without the slightest protest is prosecuted. In all the late popular proceed ings looking to the establishment of what are styled "Loyal Leagues," [taughter.] I have not seen one word of indignant remonstrance against the unconstitutional measures of the Administra Again: there is another equally good reason, tion. You cannot expect, need not look, for such touched. If the people of a State have reason to responsible for its measures. Public opinion, if lations of the Constitution, must make its utter right and their duty to correct the evil by a sames through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the poli | mence at 8 precisely. cy that has created for us so much peril. If that public opinion fails to recognize this necessary channel of expression-if it yields itself to a fatal apathy, or will not see how it can at once save a Government and change an Administrationthen all will be lost, and there will remain to us only the consolation that we have individually

yield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or to the rabe which welcomes aparely

[Applause.] I know the difficulties of your position; but you must not falter, and you must not admit that you can fail. High virtues are demanded of you You must live down slander, you must despise obloquy, you must watch over your own motives, you must chasten your own spirits, you must

And press with vigor on to the salvation of your country. You must win lenge public respect by your intelligence. Above all, and before all, without one lostant's hesita must be true to the principles of civil liberty You must learn that those principles are no chance productions of the "piping times of peace," but that they are the rules which in all times of tranquility and in all times of commotion have been evolved out of the wisdom of ages, to save us from the mad thirst for arbitrary power that nations and destroyed the hopes of mankind. [Great applause]

Preparing yourselves in this way for the great task that is before you, you will be able to ap proach the difficult problem of this war with a firm and fearless step. You will see that this problem presents to you the alternatives of consenting to a dismemberment of the country or other measures and other counsels tried, [Cheers | You are numerically a majority in at least four of the breest St tee in the Union You must rightfully demand that the Constituthat can assure the people of the South of its to change its military attitude [Cheers.] I told that the South would reject your offer with scorn. But I tell you that his bury has never seen a case of war, foreign or civil, in which a nation could alsolve isself from the moral responsibility of doing right, by asserting beforehand that it knew is adversary would do wrong. The elements of a moral judgment do not exist in advance of such an offer, either in the controversies nations or in the controversies of innividuals Whatever others may think, or say, or do, you, I trust, will act upon a principle which I am per

And here, gentlemen, I close. One path of duty is clearly open before us. I can see no other now. Sufficient unto the day is the evil. sufficient unto the day is the duty thereof. He who does that one duty in a firm and humble faith in the providence of God prepares himself for a clear perception of the next that may arise in the fature.

An Order from the Adjutant General. The following "order" is exultingly published ultra Abolition paper:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, March 13, 1863.

Special Order, No. 119- Extract 34. By direction of the President the following apri officers are hereby dismissed the service of the United States: Lieutenant A. J. Edgerly, 4th New Hampshire volunteers, for circulating "Cop perhead tickets," and doing all in his power to promote the success of the Rebel cause in

By order of the Secretary of War. L THOMAS, Adjutant General. To the Governor of New Hampshire.

The "Copperhead" ticket alluded to received four thousand votes more than the Administration or Republican ticket. It seems to be a crime, therefore, in the eves of the Administra tion, to sympathize with the majority of the people of the loval State of New Hampshire'

other civilizations, or in other climes, liberty | WHICH I HAVE HEARD REPEATED My friends, it is time that the warfare upon was. There are many things which render such opinion, and thought, and speech, should cease, an event impossible. THIS UNION NEVER action of the people. It is time that we had ex AS IT IS, WITH SLAVERY TO HE PRO-

"I KNOW THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH, I KNOW THEM NOW IN THEIR WANING STRENGTH. I DO NOT KNOW A POSSIBLE DISUNION. IST AMONG THEM ALL. I BELIEVE THEY WILL BE AS FAITHFUL TO THE UNION NOW AS THEY WERE IN THE WERE FULL, AND THEIR CHALLENGE TO THE CONTEST WAS ALWAYS THE WAR-CRY OF VICTORY .- Wm. H. Sew-

REYNOLDS-McOUAT-At Christ Church, on the evening of April 2d, by Rev. T. J. Holcomb, Gen. David

AMUSEMENTS.

Last Night of the Renowned Artistes, The fine Play in four acts of

fig On Monday will be produced in magnificent style the greatest Sensation Drams of the age entitled THE SEVEN SISTERS. Several Young Ladies wanted; apply at the Hall PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Paramette ...

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A GRAND MATINEE

Evening, doors open at 7 o'clock, commen. at 8. THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITES. MASONIC HALL. POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,

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public confidence by your purity, you must chal. BRASS BAND AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE'

tion, without pleading one solitary excuse, you The Mammoth Troupe of the World, Twenty Star Performers,

FITHE MONITORS OF MINSTRELSY, WHOSE TOUR through the Eastern States has been a succession illiant triumples; acknowledged by the public to be the only perfect and legitimate Company in existence, and lauded with the most flattering enconjums by the press wherever they have appeared will introduce their has again and again seized upon highly civilized GREAT CHALLENGE PROGRAMME, as above Everything entirely new and produced in that inimitable style culiar to these ET TOPIAN IRON-CLADS.

Ben Tickets 25 cents. Beserved scats 50 cents. SAM, SHARPLEY. J. D. NEWCOMB.

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J. M. CALDWELL. H. B. ALVORD.

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pose of transacting the Whole ale Grecery business, and Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit from estawed upon the m E B ALVORD. M CALDWELL,

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FROR RENT-THE SPACIOUS STONE HOUSE AND Garden (the Drake place) with about eight cres of ground. Also 25 acres of corn ground minediately ad-MCKERNAN & PIERCE. joining the city. apr4-d2w

NOTICE. To Holders of City Orders.

ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS holding City Orders, is-ues before the 1st of July, 1862, that I am prepared to redeem the same; and that such orders will bear interest only to this date, April 1, 1863. JOS. K. ENGLISH,

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN nounce DICK NINPRON as a cand date for Conneilman to

LW JOHN EURICH IS A DEMOCRATIC candidate for Councilman in the Stath Ward. By the DEMOCRATS.

136" M. NORTH IS A CANDIDATE FOR Councilman for the Sixth Ward, subject to the decision

of the Democratic Convention of said Ward. FW MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANNOUNCE

for the office of Councilman of the Fifth Ward. ** MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANNOUNCE missioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Con-

MANY DEMOCRATS. candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the

Union Democratic Convention. CONSERVATIVES.

THE FRIENDS OF P. C. LEARY ANthe decision of the City Democratic Convention.

IN" MR EDITOR-PLEASE AN nounce HUGHEY SLAVEN as a capdidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Union Convention, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

COT EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE AN nounce C. G WERBE as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention

the name of J. S. GOLD as a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE AN-

nounce ALPHONSO S, BURT as a Democratic candidate for City Marshal, subject to the decision of the Conven-MANY VOTERS. EDITOR SENTINEL-PLEASE AN nounce the name of F. PROTZMAN as a candidate for City Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic

MANY DEMOCRATS. TEF EDITOR SENTINEL - YOU ARE requested by many citizens to announce the name of the WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Esq., as a candidate for City

PLEASE ANNOUNCE THE NAME of DAVID'S, MCKERNAN as a candidate for the office of City Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic at 75c per Skirt of 20 springs.

EDITOR SENTINEL-IF RODERICK Democratic Municipal Nominating Convention, as a candidate for the next Mayor of the city of Indianapolis, he will be supported by many citizens of the 9th, 8th, 1-t. 4th, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th and 5th Wards.

TWE ARE AUTHORIZED TO AN. nounce the name of GEORGE W. PITTS as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Union | Selected with the greatest care-prices lower than any-

CLOAKS. &C.

LADIES' SPRING NOVELTIES!

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

In every style for the

SPRING.

\$8, worth \$8 to \$10. SPANISH WRAPPERS (new style, braded) \$7 to \$12, worth \$10 to \$25. MEXICAN CLOAKS, (very bandsome,) from \$0 to \$15. PLAIN CLOTH CIRCULARS, all colors and prices. WATER-PROOF SACQUES, all sizes. BLACK SACQUES, all sizes and quality

WATER-PROOF Circulars, new style. A band-ome assortment of LIGHT CLOTH SHAW-LETTS, plain and ruffled, prices low,

Is particularly attended to, and a full assortment kept

We will also furnish BLACK SILKS

From 24 to 36 inches wide, all of the best quality, at lower rates than the same can now be purchased by | SEIDENSTICKER & KAPPES, We invite the Country Merchants to call and examine r stock, as we can supply them at Eastern prices. And we will positively sell at prices that no other house n compete with. You fare on the railroad will more than be saved by

IVENN& CO., Philadelphia Cloak, Fur and Mantilla House, South eridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF COUNTY ORDERS.

ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE ARE funds in the Treasury of Marion County for the reption of all out-tanding County Orders. Interest on the same will be stopped from this date.

JOHN L. BROWN, T. M. C. BANKERS.

HARY FERGUSON, PROPRIETOP, BUYS GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes and Uncurrent Money. Segotiates Sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission Loans on Collaterals, and transacts ordinary Banking Business. Pays interest on Deposits as per agreement.

WANTED.

No. North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis.

mch25-d20d

2,200 HORSES

Wanted at Indianapolis.

ONE-FIFTH MARES WILL BE TAKEN, BY SMITH, HALL & CO.

NOTICE.

A TA MEETING OF THE LIVERY AND HACKMEN, beld at W. Wilkison's Livery Stable, on the 17th day of March, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

the city, not less than three dollars and fifty cents, the same to be paid in advance.

Resolved, That we, the Livery and Hackmen of the chy of Indianapolis, adopt the following code of prices for Carria es or Hacks to the Insane and Mute Asslums: To the insane, not less than \$3, provided the Carriage or Hack is not detained longer at the Asylum than thirty minutes; if longer extra charge will be made; and to th Mute Asylum not less than two dollars, provided the Car

riage or Wack is not detained longer than thirty minutes

if longer, extra charge will be made Readred. That the above be advertised in the Indianapolis Daily Journal and the Indianapolis Daily Seatinel MEDICAL.

Dr. Ludlum's Specific,

FOR THE CVER OF the Nikib Ward, subject to the decision of the Democrats | Gonorrhona, Gleets, Whites Strictures COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS OF

GENERATION.

'Tile Generalma, or commonly called Clap, is a disc gusting majody, and is too well known to require any explanation; it is easy to be got, but it is difficult to get clear of it is a companion that few admire; it pervades all classes of socie y both male and female, rich and poor, both married and single. Although sutroublesome itt Bacif, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it to a K. H. L. KUHLMANN as a candidate for re-nomination disease, the treatment of which, has generally been worse than the disease itself. The common fashionable treatment is first to deprive you of all business; then comes a course of starvation-living on bread and tea, water gruel, or some kint at slops; you must then be filed, PATRICK HANRAHAN as a candidate for Street Com- | supped or 1-ached, combined with natura ing medicines, injections. fotions, continents, and warm fomentations avery few days the presticines are changed; and after some months' treatment in this way, which the patient MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANNOUNCE bears with great fortitude for fear of exposure; he is discharges himself, with an irritable upstor, Lieut H. S. GARNER, late of Bracken's Cavalry, as a swelled teaticir, an enlargement of the prostrate glands or a disease of the neck of the bladder.

This Specific, which acts like a charm, with a few dones on toos diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which has cured thousands in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and many of the Southern cities, is a certain and effectual remedy, that makes a rapid andpermanent cure. hounce him as a candidate for the Attorney, subject to ling, jumming or over-straining. This remedy is unequaled by anything yet discovered for the cure of those discases. If is extracted from our own plants, and is per fectly safe, as it is purely vegetable. If contains no mercury, so that you can expose yourself to all kinds of weather, without the least danger from the medicine. And if you are careful in wrapping up your paste, you will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not deprived from going into company, or being detected by nearest friends. This is no quack medicine, but a remedy discovered and

MR EDITOR-PLEASE ANNOUNCE fringements of trade marks will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor

DRY COODS.

DOZEN COTTON HOSE, TO BE

400 Gent's and Boys! Half Hose,

READY MADESHURTS. 300 Dozen Shirts, warranted to fit and made of the best material-bought before the great rise and

SHIRT PROSTS. (Job lot from New York Auctions.) All Lineus from #2 to #6 per dozen

UNDER MIRTS.

Our stock is the most extensive in this city, and being etermined to make this an important branch in our bu-Iness, we will give great inducements to dealers, promising THONSSEN & LAHEY.

67 W. Washington, Street, Between Illinois and fennessee sts.,

The Children's Department Attorney at Law.

NO. 6 TEMPERANCE HALL, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ACENCY.

REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENCY

No. 95 East Washington Street, OFFER their services to the public for the Purchase, Sale and kenting of Real Estate, and for effecting liections. Our extensive acquaintance among the German population gives us peculiar advantages for ef-fecting quick sales, to which we call the attention of Real Estate holders.

LECTURE ON MONDAY EVENING.

MILITARY HALL

APRIL 6TH, AT

MERCHANTS' BANK, Prof. J. McDERMOTT, K. St. S. Will give a Public Lecture to the catizens of Indianapolis.

> to Redress Them." THE PRESTIGE ATTACHED TO THE NAME OF THE distinguished Lecturer and Professor has gone for and near, and deservedly so, for to the possession of a natural and highly gifted talent, he has added the adornment of an accomplished genius. It will not be exaggerating to say that he is a combination of the genuine Irish orator, atstesman and historian. In a word, he is the Cicero of his age. Come one and all and hear him; a rich treat is antici-

Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture to commence at 8 pre-

ATTORNEYS.

COLERICK & JORDAN.

Reactived, That we, the Livery and Hackmen of the city of Indianapolis, adopt the following code of prices: For funeral carriages or hacks drawn by two horses, and driver the sum of the city of o OFFICE, ROOM SO. 3 OLD SENTINEL BUILDING driver, the sum of not less than three dollars to the old burying ground in the city of indianapolis, the same to be paid is advance; and to the new burying ground, south of No. 18 East Washington Street, Indi-

> Why should I buy a box o." BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

Because they cure Cou h and Colds, for 25 cents

DRUCS AND MEDICINES.

DEALER IN PURE

No. 5, Bates House Block, West Washington Street,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, COAL OIL AND LAMPS, WINDOW GLASS PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

used with immense success by a regular physician, and confidently recommended to the unfortunate.

CAUTION—None is genuine without the signature of the proprietor, W. F. Davidson, around the box. All in-

Sold by Druggists penerally. jan28-d6mis

HOSIERY

3.500 Vards Thomas Bell & Co.'s celebrated

offered at a price the material could not be bought for

SUSPENDERS. A large assortment, among which is the celebrated K NGSTON BRACE.

LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.

FINE LICHT CLOTH SACQUES, (all wool) from \$5 to to charge less than the market price for any article.

ATTORNEYS.

CHAS. W. STAGG,

LECTURE.

Subject--- 'Ireland's Wrongs and How

JOHN COLERICK LEWIS JORDAN.

anapolis, Indiana.

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES.

J. F. SENOUR.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE TEAS feb10-d3mi

tions. [Great applause.] "We will do it."] in disaster A Government that undertakes to ty." which requires us to acquiesce in silence in the strongest of moral motives for resistance, is the judement of public servants as to what the in the same situation as he who fights his enemy public ne essity require, even to the extent of with one hand and supplies him through the other overlooking great infractions of the Constitution | with the munitions of war. In the present case This doctrine entirely ignores the purpose for we have made the conquest one of infinite diffiwhich the Constitution imposed certain stringent culty, by first declaring that we waged the war

erament, declares that all other political powers to be prosecuted as it has been for the last six of preventing that dismemberment by a reverare reserved to the States or the people; and it months. You cannot acquiesce in the measures sal of the popular and governmental action further secures to every citizen certain inaliena of the Administration, involving; as they do, the which has made it so nearly, an accomplished ble rights of person and property, which it recog exercise of many powers that he wholly outside fact. You will soon hear it said by those who nizes as inherent in the citizen forever, beyond of the Constitution, without leaving this country have urged on the war upon this most disasall possible control of that Government. Now beceatter to be ruled by powers that will rest trous policy that it is too late now; that the it was done for what is vulgularly called "bun- necessities. In this aspect of our affairs I can then, precisely here, before all is given up to combe?" Do you believe that it was done with not avoid a word of earnest appeal to all reflect- the control of the extremists, North and South, to settle the business of the late firm mental reservation of the doctrine of public ne. ing men, to consider what fare must attend the von must interpose. You have a right to have cessity standing behind the Constitution, and securities of property, as well as the rights of ready to strike it down from its surreme control person, if we permit the Constitution to be lost Constitution and the purposes of the great gener | ent on the preservation of the Constitution of the tion, with all its guarantees, be tendered to the ation who made it, without seeing that the very United States Let me enumerate them. They revolted States; and you may rightfully do all object of all this careful provision for rights that are: ernment was to exclude forever this doctrine of and standard of all values public necessity as a measure of the powers that 2. The power to establish a uniform system of I use this language deliberately. I affirm that require it. when the Constitution repeated the words of 3. The inviolability of contracts by State Leg

public necessity for violating the rights of the power of eminent domain, so that private property citizen. In like manner, I affirm that when the cannot be taken for public use without just com-Constitution reserved to the States or the people pensition. Government, it meant to preclude every ground guarantees can be extorted anew from that cenment of the powers thus withheld. | Applique | the only successor that the Constitution of the | carried on, no language can overstate the advan-

tirely irresponsible power. We are required, for consciously, there are many agencies at work to example, to believe that what are called furbi promote its advent; one of the most potent of trary arrests" are necessary; but no one explains them is the false doctrine of "lovalty," against to us the grounds of that necessity. No account which I contend, and another is the pernicions is rendered. We are to assume the existence of idea that you can safely triffe with a fixed Concauses of justification, but no one tells us what stitution. We have made such vast strites to these causes are They may remain forever ward a system entirely unknown to the Federal in the Concord (New Hampshire) Democrat, an locked in the busoms of these who do the acts of Constitution, that we can now see the nature of which we complain Why should American cit; the only power that will ever replace it. When izens, filling high places of public trust, act upon that power has fully come, the present securities such a principle as this? Can apprhing be more of property will have been swept away with the degrading, more injurious to the public consci. securities of person. Both will disappear with ence of a people, than to form a habit of im the Federal Constitution; and we shall never ex plint belief in the existence of necessities which tort them as concessions from the new power, or no mix explains; and of which nobody is required place them beyond reach if we can extort them

Again: The Constitution not only contains tended statement of the principles is necessary.

.[Great cheering.] compatible in any conceivable circumstances of the Administration leader in Congress,

to offer you a word of friendly counsel. What you need, it seems to me, is to be fully

You are, then, permit me to add, to seek by every constitutional and apright method, to ob tain the control of all the organizations of Gov ernment If, in the meintime, you cannot in duce the present Executive of the United States to change his policy, then, remembering his position, possess your souls in patience until you can give him a constitutional successor. Let everything be prepared with one fixed and unselfish purpose, namely, to make every successive. For the accommodation of Families and Children this afelection reverse the doctrines and dogmes and usurnations which you know you should condemn By this course of action, instead of weakening, you will strengthen your Government; for you will make it apparent to the whole world that the present arbitrary rule is to be succeeded by period when the Constitution is once more, in all its benificence and all its power, to be "THE SU PRIME LAW OF THE LAND " Fail to do this, and of the methods by which a constitutional success sion can be preserved to a better day, and will

-"St eich every serve,

sophistry and no casuistry can successfully as

OF IT. The Union can never be restored as it

MARRIED.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

domestic institutions which the Constitution ex Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1863, PIZARRO. To conclude with the glorious farce of against the unconstitutional policy with which it Sandlelen Theorem Inter-

No single seats sold in Private Boxes.

Old Folks. SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

termeon at 3 o'clock. THE PAIGE SISTERS. And the ent're Company will appear in a New Prgramme, under the direction of "FATHER GULICK."

> Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 6, 7, 8, 9.

DISSOLUTION. Dissolution of Partnership. does any one suppose that this was done without upon nothing but what the judgment of a party, breach can never be closed; that the South FIRE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BE-

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the title of Alverd Caliwell & Alverd for the purwere placed beyond the reach of the Central Gov- 1. A uniform metallic currency, as the basis protection, without calling upon our Government will continue at the old stand of Ruger, Caldwell & Alknow well enough the insidious answer that is the former cu-tomers of the house and the public a conwere conferred upon that Government. [Cheers] bankruptcies, whenever the interests of commerce made to this suggestion; how confidently we are tirulation of their patronage which has been so liberally H. B. ALVORD.